FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1834. [NO. 899.

ISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
$4 if paid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
square for the first, & thirty cents for each
succeeding publication. Advertisers are request-
to state the number of insertions desired, or
they will be continued till forbid, and charged
accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on
the Monday the 15th of September next, at the
Court House in Fayetteville, eight or ten

Negroes,

consisting of men and women. Among the Ne-
groes is a valuable Blacksmith. I will also sell at
the same time the following Real Estate in the
town of Fayetteville, to wit:—The HOUSE and
LOT formerly known as Thomas J. Robeson's, at
the foot of Haymount, together with all the im-
provements thereon; consisting of a Store House
and dwelling in the same building, together with
a Kitchen and other necessary buildings up-
on the premises. Also two or three lots adjoin-
ing, with some small houses upon them. I will
at the same time sell my WHARF, just above the
Public Landing in Campbellton. Also one-half of
a Ferry known as Lord & Dickson's Ferry.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

August 18, 1834. 98-ts.

FOR RENT.

THE WELL finished little STORE HOUSE, on
the east side of Gillespie Street, recently oc-
cupied by Henry W. Ayer. If not rented pre-
viously, it will be set up, and rented without re-
serve on Monday the 1st day of September
next to the highest bidder with the privilege of
keeping it until 1st January, or 1st July next at
his option.

JOHN CROW.

August 19. (98-2w.)

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having gone to considerable
expense this summer, in building Warehou-
ses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize
of every description, and we think perfectly safe
from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite
Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store
for a better market, to call on them. They
will forward all kinds of produce to N. York,
Boston, or any part of Europe, and will make
liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge,
for cash or goods Strict attention will be
given to the interest of those who may entrust them
with their property. We think it unnecessary to
give references as the senior partner has been
doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Market Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug 18, 1834.

☞—We expect daily from New York and
Boston, a large stock of

Groceries,

which will be selected with great care and purchased before
the late advance. The Goods will be sold on lib-
eral terms for cash or produce.
The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.
250 Chests Teas of every kind.

(Aug. 1.) A. & R. McK

Fayetteville, 16th Aug., 1834.

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons shipping and receiving Freight
in my Boats running between Wilmington
and Fayetteville, that the money will be demand-
ed for the Freight as soon after the delivery of
the Goods as the Bills can be made out, and no
Goods will be delivered the succeeding trip,
unless the bills due remain unpaid. The pitiful
excuse, that the Consignee or Receiver of freight
has not examined the number of his packages, af-
fords no excuse for not paying the bills, will not be
heeded. Let them take a proper account of ar-
rivals as I have to do, and as is done every where
else, and be prepared to settle the same without a
draft at sight, or one and a half per cent. discount
for cash the whole bill and nothing short, in cur-
rent money that will not require a discount.

That the Wagons that haul Goods are bound
to deliver the same up in the town or warehouse
specified. I am not going from door to door to
correct their mistakes. I deliver what I receive,
and know nothing of the contents of any package.
The Consignee or owner of the Goods will be fur-
nished with a List of Articles and name of Wag-
goner on application to my Agent—there my duty
ends.

That the excuse of those that receive Goods
and not being paid, will not do for me—it
is my business; I want my money when it is
due. My Boats have, on former occasions,
been described—they may be again. You that
do not receive know my terms, and those that
do not approve them, will order their Goods in o-
ther Boats. My situation compels me to this
course. Those persons that credit me shall be
favored.

The rates of freight will be the same as the
late Combination of Boat Owners decided,
on the 28th Oct. 1833. Freight landed any
where on the river, the same as landed here. To
those that pay when called upon, I have no
reason to work for, and it affords me consider-
able gratification, that those whom I have advised
to approve my course in this stand I am com-
pelled to make for the preservation of my proper-

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Proprietor Steamer John Walker
and her Tow Boats.

August 18, 1834. 98tf.

Taken up

AND committed to Jail of Cumberland County,
a Negro Boy SAM, who says he belongs to
Wm. Bethel, of Rockingham County;—a-
bout 14 or 15 years of age. The owner is re-
quested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away, or he will be dealt
with according to law.

FRED'K. MOORE, *Jailer.*

August 19th, 1834. 98-tf.

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, on Saturday night last,
a negro woman named ELSY, about 25 years
of age, black complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches
high, good looking, with no marks except a small
lump under the right ear. I bought her about a
month ago from Hiram Brockett of Wilmington,
who sold her as the property of Alexander Ander-
son, of the same place. It is probable that she will
endeavor to return to Wilmington, where she has
children. I will give 30 dollars for her appre
hension and delivery to me, or 25 dollars for her
confinement in any Jail so that I get her again.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1834. 96-tf.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will com-
mence, as usual, on the *first Monday in No
vember*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in
March*. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by
Dr. Caldwell.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cook.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
by Dr. Richardson.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr.
Short.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Yandell.

During the entire term, the Professor of Anat
omy and Surgery lectures nine times each week,
and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted.
The fees to the entire course, with matriculation
and the use of the Library, amount to $110.—The
graduation fee is $20

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, (Ky.) August 1, 1834. 97-tf.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers have just received a general
assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the
best manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville July 29, 1834. 94tf.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE
HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every
morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock,
or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday even-
ing from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time.* They
have fixed upon the following Prices for the pre-
sent:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts	per lb
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale, " 25 to 500 "	3 "	"
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, May 14. 85-tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself
in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting
the above business, respectfully tenders his ser-
vices to the public. Goods consigned to him will be
forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessa-
ry particularity observed.—Particular attention will
be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber,
Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He
flatters himself that a knowledge of business, com-
bined with unremitting attention, will secure him
a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T.
Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough &
Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96 tf.

☞The Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian,
and Farmers' Reporter, will please insert this ad-
vertisement 6 weeks, and forward their accounts
to this Office for collection.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT valuable FAMILY RESIDENCE, near
the Cool Springs, formerly the Mansion House
of E. Stedman, deceased.

The Subscriber having abandoned the idea of
returning to Fayetteville to live, would sell or
rent the above property. If sold, possession can
be had immediately or at the end of the year, as
may best suit the purchaser;—if rented, the 1st of
September next.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH.

August 4, 1834. 96tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

*Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an emi-
nent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole-
sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECK-
WITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will fur-
nish Country Merchants and others at a reduction
proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfull-
ly employed in almost every variety of functional
disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and
Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nau-
sea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach
and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual
costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before
the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one
of the most common and harrassing classes of dis-
ease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of
the digestive organs, it must be a matter of grati-
fication to the afflicted, to find one medicine of-
fered to them by a Southern Physician of known
and established respectability, and who is willing
to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy*
of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The
article is the result of careful observation and ex-
tensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we
are informed from various sources, has been re
ceived with greater favor or has more fully on tri-
al justified all the claims it offers to public confi-
dence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and
Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic
purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy up-
on Mercurial preparations, the operation of this
Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but ef-
fectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may
be taken under any circumstances with the great-
est safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an
envelope containing directions for their use. Price
50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Second Class—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.

*To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on
Wednesday the 27th day of August*, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $5,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1	Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10	Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10	Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10	Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10	Prizes of	200	is	2,000
20	Prizes of	100	is	2,000
60	Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100	Prizes of	20	is	2,000
300	Prizes of	10	is	3,000
20,000	Prizes of	4	is	80,000
20,523	Prizes amounting to			$120,000

19,477 Blanks. 40,000 Tickets.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

MODE OF DRAWING.

To be drawn on the High and Low System —
The 20,000 Prizes of $4 to be awarded to the
High and Low division, to be determined by that
which may draw the Capital Prize of $5,000, so
that the holder of two tickets, one in each division,
is certain to draw one prize and may draw three.
The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are *low*,
and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are *high* All
the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put
into one Wheel, and all the numbers in another,
the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes
payable in Cash forty days after the drawing, sub-
ject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lotte
ry will cost $40
And must draw nett 17
$23

Those who prefer adventuring for the large pri-
zes only can in this way, for $23 get the Mana-
gers certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the
holder to all the Tickets may draw over $17, that
being the amount of the $4 prizes, that each Pack-
age must draw. Packages of shares in propor-
tion—say,

A certificate for 10 Whole Tickets	$23
For 10 Half do.	11 50
For 10 Quarter do.	5 75

☞All orders from a distance by mail (post
paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the
Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lottery,
will receive the most prompt attention, if address-
ed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the
drawing will be forwarded immediately after its
event.

Whole Tickets	$4
Halves	2
Quarters	1

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had,
in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclos-
ing the Cash, will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 22, 1834. 94-td.

THE SUBSCRIBER

LEAVES this place this day for New York, and
wishes to advise his numerous country friends
of his present heavy stock of

GOODS,

And of his intention of laying in such further sup-
plies as will be worthy their attention to call and
examine.

He has now on hand and in Georgetown to be
forwarded without delay, the following articles
which are offered at *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*
on accommodating terms:—

54 Hogsheads St. Croix SUGAR,
17 do. N. Orleans & W. India Molasses,
150 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
200 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
75 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
4 tierces Rice,
30 casks Stone Lime,
30,000 lbs. Bacon, (mostly sides.)

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

His Boat is constantly running, and he
solicits freight from such persons as are disposed
to patronize him.

CASH advanced on all Cotton left under his
direction for shipment on owners' account to New
York or Charleston.

He has lately had erected a Cotton Shed, 200
feet long, the use of which he offers to such per-
sons as may at any time desire to store their Cot-
ton. No charge will be made. The Shed is so
remote from any buildings that there is no danger
of Cotton being consumed in case of fire breaking
out in any part of the Town. He offers the use
of his extensive lot as a FREE WAGON YARD,
it being 300 ft. by 400. A large number of Wag-
ons will find plenty of room.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, S. C. July 26, 1834. 95-6w.

☞The Editors of the Carolina Watchman and
the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, will please give
the above six insertions, and forward their bills to
the Office of the Observer for payment, where the
money is left to liquidate them. A. P. L.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FOR-
TY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale
by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 8. 82-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book
Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834

GEN. IREDELL'S ADDRESS.

*Young Gentlemen of the Dialectic
and Philanthropic Societies:*

I appear before you in obedience to the invita-
tion with which you honored me. In accepting
this invitation, I have given you the strongest proof
of my desire to gratify your wishes and of my wil-
lingness to contribute my portion, however humb-
le, to the entertainment of the day. Unskilled
in literary exercises, an unfrequent worshipper in
the temples of the Muses, and unaccustomed to
the character you have assigned me, had I any van-
ity to be mortified, I should have shrunk from a
task, the performance of which has heretofore
been illustrated by genius and taste and eloquence.
Having, however, no object but your good, I shall
be amply rewarded for all personal sacrifice, if a-
ny thing I can say on this occasion shall have the
effect of animating one virtuous principle, of giv-
ing constancy to one generous impulse or vigor to
one noble resolution.

I can well imagine, my young friends, the emo-
tions you feel on this return of the annual Colle-
giate Jubilee—your joy at having passed honora-
bly through another year of preparation for the
great duties of life—the bright hopes of the future
which you cherish with all the enthusiasm of youth.
There are other hearts, which palpitate on this oc-
casion in sympathy with yours. Your parents,
your instructors, the guardians of this Institution
partake of your joy at your past success, and cor-
dially join in your hopes of the future. If their
joy is less lively, if their hopes are less vivid, it is
because they are mingled with a deep anxiety—it
is because they have travelled over the ground you
are soon to occupy, and have learnt the dangers
now hidden from your sight.—You look before
you upon the great road of life, and it presents it-
self to your eyes, smooth as the Appian way, dis-
closing at every step the most beautiful landscapes,
with every thing to invite, allure and refresh you
on your journey. I will not attempt to disturb this
delightful vision. I would not, if I could, throw
a single shade over this bright perspective. It has
been, no doubt wisely ordained, that no gloomy
anticipations should mar the joyous season of youth.
Indulge, then my young friends, while yet you
may, while uncontaminated by, and unsuspicious
of the world, indulge in all their freshness, the gay
hopes and cheering aspirations, which belong pe-
culiarly to your age, and which constitute at once
its blessing and its charm.

It is my purpose to direct your attention for a few
moments to one of the most powerful principles of
our nature, one which you now feel in active oper-
ation, and upon the proper management of which,
depends much of the happiness and honor and res-
pectability of your future lives. The desire of dis-
tinction, the ambition to excel, finds a place in ev-
ery generous bosom. Indeed, so universally is the
principle diffused, that scarcely an individual of the
human family can be said to be exempt from its in-
fluence. It commences with the first expanding fa-
culties of youth, and continues, growing with the
growth until the latest period of life. The voice of
praise is sweet even to the prattling infant, and it
falls, not unheeded, on ears that have been dulled by
age. In every state of society, from the most bar-
barous to the most refined, in all the different de-
partments of mankind, this ambition to excel, mod-
ified in an almost infinite variety as to its objects
and means of accomplishment, is to be found ex-
erting its influence with more or less power, and
either for good or for evil. It would be doubting
the wisdom of Providence to suppose that a princi-
ple of such potent energy and such universal ex-
istence had not been implanted in us for great and
useful purposes. It is true that, like all our pas-
sions, it is capable of being perverted and abused.
While on the one hand it has largely contributed to
the progress of civilization and the developement
of the human mind; while it has given birth to all
the wonderful achievements in art and discoveries
in science; to the splendid productions in ancient
and modern literature, which delight, instruct and
elevate—yet, on the other hand, it has too often
been the fruitful source of crime and misery and
bloodshed and devastation. In one case, it is am-
bition, pure and virtuous, "pursuing noble ends by
noble means"—in the other, ambition unchecked
by moral restraint, originating in selfishness and
reckless of the obligations that bind man to man.—
Which of these recommends itself to your esteem
and affection, I will not insult you by inquiring.—
But how is the eminence, which is alone to be co-
veted, the distinction founded on merit, how is it
to be obtained? It does not offer itself spontane-
ously—it will not "unsought be won," nor is it ea-
sy of acquisition: yet there are means by the faith-
ful application of which, success will seldom fail to
be secured. Permit me briefly to advert to some
which readily present themselves, and which are
adapted to every vocation to which you may be
called. First and chief among these means is per-
severing industry. He who seeks a lofty summit,
must direct his flight with a wing that never tires
and an eye that never slumbers. Mental industry
is the peculiar characteristic of civilized society.—
The savage but labors for a scanty daily subsist-
ence, and the rest of his life is spent in bodily ex-
ercise, in the sports of the chase, in ferocious bat-
tle, or in slothful indolence. When the light of
civilization first illumins the mind, man wakens
as it were to a new existence. He becomes con-
scious of the powers of intellect and proud of the
superiority they confer. As he cultivates them, he
perceives his views constantly extending and his
faculties becoming more and more invigorated.—
He looks abroad through the intellectual and phy-
sical world, and is every day discovering some new
secret of nature which charms and instructs him.
One discovery but makes him the more eager for
another. He finds nothing too subtle to elude his
grasp, nothing too swift to escape his pursuit, no-
thing too strong to resist his power. There seems,
indeed, to be scarcely any limit to the extent of in-
tellectual improvement than that which is imposed
by the frail and perishing tenure by which it has
pleased Providence that we shall hold our corporeal
tenement. But remember, my young friends, that
our minds can only become thus vast and compre-
hensive by constant exercise and by unremitting
labor in adding to their stores. Exercise is not
more necessary to preserve health in the bodily sys-
tem than it is to give vigor to the intellectual. It
is an immutable law of our nature that enervation
is the necessary and inevitable effect of sloth and
indolence. The mind not only requires, like the
body, its fit exercise; it also demands its appropri-
ate food. You must supply it with facts. You
must furnish it daily with new accessions of know-
ledge. The art of printing, that greatest of all arts,
has enabled you to seize and appropriate to your
own use the fruits of the experience, the observa-
tion and reflection of others for thousands of years.
Not to avail yourselves of these would be, in some
measure, to relapse into barbarism. It would be
as gross a folly, as if a mariner were to undertake
to traverse extensive and dangerous seas without
the aid of charts, which the enterprize and obser-
vation of others had provided. But the acquisition
of knowledge is not alone sufficient. It must be
accompanied by reflection. The mind must be so
disciplined as to be able to dispose of the facts it
receives in proper order—otherwise they will form
a huge, misshapen and useless mess. To crowd
the mind with knowledge, when its reasoning fa-
culties are suffered to slumber, is like oppressing
the stomach with food when it has lost its powers
of digestion. While, therefore, you avail yours-
elves of the reflections and information of others
and of your own observations, exercise your un-
derstanding in separating truth from error and in
drawing such conclusions as will best enable you
"to act well your part in life"—the great purpose
of all knowledge. There is a common mistake a-
mong the young, and perhaps more particularly a-
mong those of collegiate institutions, that while
industrious application is necessary for ordinary
capacities, genius requires no exertion. It is an
error, which has proved fatal to many a youth of
the fairest promise. Be assured, it is an error
which you cannot reject with too much prompt-
ness and reject forever. You read the productions
of the master spirits of the ages in which they liv-
ed, upon which the stamp of genius of the highest
order has been imposed by the concurring voice of
all mankind. Think you that these immortal
works sprung from the brain of their authors,
without effort and in full proportion, like the fa-
bled Pallas from the brain of Jupiter? No, my
young friends; if we could summon before us these
illustrious dead, they would tell us of their long
course of preparation; that their minds had been
disciplined from early life; that they had diligently
collected knowledge from every accessible source;
that they had reflected long and deeply; that they
labored for years in improving their understanding,
cultivating their taste, and purifying and exalting
their imagination. All biography proves that by
such means, and such only, can solid and perma-
nent literary distinction be obtained.

But you must not only be industrious; you must
persevere in your industry. Let every point you
reach be only the place for a new departure. Let
every acquisition you make be the foundation for
another and yet another. Take example in one
respect from the miser, and heap treasure on trea-
sure. Like him, you will feel no satiety from the
accumulation, and, unlike him, the happiness you
will derive from your riches, will be founded on
the noblest, instead of the basest principles of our
nature. Let no difficulties dishearten or deter you
—rather let them animate your zeal. Perseverence
can level mountains and elevate vallies. Aim at
the highest degree of perfection, and you may safe-
ly act upon the conviction that what has been ac-
complished by others may be attained by you. In-
deed, since no limits to the human intellect have
yet been defined, why may you not surpass those,
who have preceded you!

I trust, my young friends, you will not be star-
tled by this recommendation of constant diligence.
You will form a most erroneous notion, if you sup-
pose that you are thus exhorted to a life of pain,
of gloom or of irksome toil. *Labor et ipse volup-
tas.* You will find that occupation is one of the
secrets of happiness. You will find in the pursuit
of knowledge that what the eloquent Psalmist has
said of religious wisdom is true, to no small ex-
tent, of the wisdom of this world—"all her ways
are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are
peace."

Let me urge upon you, as another means of ob-
taining distinction, the practice of all the moral
virtues. I speak of these, now, only as connected
with my subject, and not as enjoined upon you by
the highest of all obligations, the command of your
Creator. It is true there have been instances in
which individuals have gained a niche in the Tem-
ple of Fame, whose characters have been sullied
by vice and sometimes stained by crime. But
with how much more lustre would they have
shone, if virtue had been associated with their ta-
lents? The admiration they receive is not an un-
mixed admiration. While their intellectual at-
tainments invite us towards them, we are repulsed
with horror by their moral depravity. Who has
not felt the keenest mortification, in reading the
effusions of the most powerful bard of modern
days, who wrote with a pen of fire, that such bril-
liant genius should have been obscured by vice and
too often prostituted to the most unhallowed purpos-
es! How much more lofty would have been his pe-
destal, if he had suffered it to be based on virtue!
Such instances, though they do occur, are excep-
tions to a general law of our nature. Indulgence
of vicious propensities, carelessness of moral obli-
gations, have an inevitable tendency, not only to
destroy the moral sense, but to enervate the intel-
lectual faculties. Besides the waste of time they
often occasion, they produce pain, discontent,
fretfulness, remorse, indisposition to serious oc-
cupation or serious thought. The mind gradually
loses its tension and sinks in an equal degree with
the moral principle. The practice of virtue, on
the other hand, gives self-satisfaction, peace, se-
renity and contentment; the mind is suffered in
quietness to pursue the even tenor of its way, and
the course to honor and distinction is left unob-
structed.

Firmness and decision of character are indispen-
sable to your success. The weak, vacillating in-
dividual, who is every thing by starts and nothing
long; who yields to every sally of caprice and im-
pulse of feeling; who is the good-natured victim of
every artful or imprudent associate, must never
hope to rise beyond mediocrity. Let your resolu-
tions be wisely formed and steadily executed.—
When your conscience and your understanding
point to the object of your pursuit, suffer not your-
selves to be diverted to the right or to the left by
the importunities or the gibes or sneers of others.
Recollect too, that the "*fortiter in re*" is not com-
patible with the "*suaviter in modo.*" Urbanity will
adorn, without impairing, your firmness.

Honorable in all your thoughts and purposes,
you should have nothing to conceal, and therefore
candor and openness should mark your whole con-
duct and character. From the man of dissimula-
tion, the man of art, the suspicious man, we shrink
with innate dread and dislike. Candor alone in-
spires confidence and commands respect.

It may be useful to urge upon all, who wish to
excel, the necessity of relying upon their own ex-
ertions! If you possess the adventitious aids of
wealth or influential friends, they may be used to
second but not to supersede your efforts; and for-
tunate indeed will you be, if you do not find them
clogs to your advancement. If you are destitute
of what are usually considered worldly advantages,
be not discouraged—cheer yourselves with the re-
flection that, under our happy political institutions,
there is no royal road to honor and distinction, and
that some of the most illustrious individuals of this
and other ages have risen from the humblest to the
highest stations, unaided by power or patronage or
wealth.

In the desultory remarks I have been addressing
to you, I have not spoken of the influence of the
Christian religion in promoting your success, even
in this life. It is a theme which belongs more ap-
propriately to holier lips than mine—to lips that
have been touched with sacred fire. Yet I may
be pardoned for assuring you, that, while nothing
can throw a brighter lustre round your character
than the genuine principles and unostentatious
practice of piety, so nothing can impart such high
and ennobling motives to exertion and nothing can
bring such imposing power to sustain and strength-
en you in every virtuous resolution.

But one topic more, and I will hasten to con-
clude—a topic which I could not omit, both from
its intrinsic importance and because it would be
doing injustice to your gallantry and my own, in
an assembly where the smiles of beauty are beam-
ing all around us. It is the influence of female
society in the improvement of your minds and for-
mation of your character.—Woman has been or-
dained to perform a most important part in the
moral government of the world. The mother forms
the first rudiments of the infant mind, and instils
into the infant bosom the first principles of virtu-
ous action. The sister refines and softens the
harsher manners and more turbulent feelings of the
brother.—The passion for a virtuous mistress puri-
fies the sentiments and elevates the thoughts of the
lover; while she binds him in the chains of despo-
tism only to lead him in the paths of honor. The
wife brings to the aid of her husband a tender sym-
pathy that robs sorrow of its sting; a fortitude that
never quails beneath calamity or distress; a pru-
dence ever vigilant, and an instinctive sagacity
that never falters.—Such was the influence of wo-
man, even in the days when her sole titles to ad-
miration and respect were her personal charms and
the virtues of her heart.—Happily in our time, ed-
ucation, without diminishing these claims, has add-
ed others of the highest character. The cultivation
of her intellect has left man little to boast of his as-
sumed superiority.—Where can you meet united
such refined intelligence; such delicacy of taste;
such purity of thought; such utter loathsomeness
of vice in every shape; such fortitude in every situ-
ation in which we are called upon to bear and to
suffer, as in woman? Can you fail to be improved
by an association which offers to you such exam-
ples, clothed in the most captivating form?—Not
only will you feel the influence on your mental
powers, but your sentiments will be freed from all
their grossness.—In youth there can scarcely be
found a more efficient corrective of vicious pro-
pensities than the society of virtuous and enlight-
ened woman. And may I be permitted to turn for
a moment to our fair auditors, and remind them
that the influence I have truly ascribed to them
was not intended to gratify their vanity or swell
their pride! May I be permitted to entreat them, by
all their loveliness, by all the endearing ties that
bind them so closely to our hearts, not to forget
their destiny, not to neglect the high capacities
with which they are endowed, but to be our bright
exemplars, and to cheer on our youth to all which
honorable ambition can attain and all to which it
ought to aspire.

My young friends, I have thus adverted to some
of the means by which you may acquire an emi-
nence which no man should blush to possess. Yet
you may ask why should you seek it? I should not
consult the brevity, which, in my opinion, is a val-
uable quality in an address of this sort, if I were
to enter at large upon this branch of the subject.
Let my answer, then, be comprised in a short and
imperfect summary. In the first place, it is a law
of your Creator implanted in your bosom. You
cannot, and you ought not, if you could, totally
extinguish the ambition to excell.

Then, I have already remarked there is a plea-
sure in the very means you take to accomplish your
object. What may appear toil to the indifferent
spectator, constitutes one of the highest enjoy-
ments the hunter feels in the chase.

And what can be more delightful, what can as-
similate us more nearly to him whose image we
bear, that the exercise of the power, which su-
periority confers, of bestowing blessings on others.

In the estimate of happiness is praise, too, to
be set at nought? Even flattery finds many a wil-
ling auditor. But who can deny the fascinating
power of the voice of praise, when it sounds in u-
nison with the secret whispers of conscience?

Yet we may venture to suggest to you a still
higher motive. Though our bodies are perishing,
we know that our spirit is immortal—we know that
we are placed in this world in a probatory state,
and that we are commanded to improve our talents.
May it not be, that, in proportion as we cultivate
our intellectual and moral faculties here below, in
the same proportion will our capacity be extend-
ed for enjoyment in another and a higher world?
May it not be, that this ambition we feel is "the
divinity that stirs within us," leading on to this
sublime object?

My young friends, I know I have disappointed
the flattering expectations you have formed—ex-
pectations which I early apprized you, could not
be realized. I came here with no vain hope of mak-
ing an exhibition of oratorical talent. I came sole-
ly to repeat to you useful precepts, which have
long received the sanction of the wise and good,
and to add my strong and sincere attestation of
their truth, from an experience founded on some
years devoted to the study of human nature, and
to an active intercourse with my fellow man in all
his various relations.—Suffer me to conclude in
the language of an inspired writer, a quotation
which I heard from the venerable and revered
President of my Alma Mater,* many years ago,
when I stood in the situation which some of you
now occupy. Would that I could impart to it the
rich and melodious and impressive tones of elo-
quence in which it fell from his lips, and which
still seem to linger on my ear! And would that it
might not only be fixed in your memory, as it has
been in mine, but be cherished in your hearts and
regulate your lives! "WHATSOEVER THINGS ARE
TRUE; WHATSOEVER THINGS ARE HONEST; WHATSO-
EVER THINGS ARE JUST; WHATSOEVER THINGS ARE
LOVELY; WHATSOEVER THINGS ARE OF GOOD REPORT,
IF THERE BE ANY VIRTUE, AND IF THERE BE ANY
PRAISE, THINK ON THESE THINGS."

*The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith, President of
Princeton College, the learned scholar, the accom-
plished gentleman in all his intercourse with his
pupils, and who united in himself, as far as the au-
thor of this address could then judge, and as he
now believes, fervent piety with as pure and grace-
ful and eloquent oratory as ever adorned the pul-
pit.

BOWLING GREEN, (Ky.) Aug. 1.

The Cholera.—This dreadful scourge of
the human family has, in its recent ravages
in Princeton, Ky., swept off thirty-five of
its inhabitants. It has abated in its vio-
lence, and we understand that for eight or
ten days past there have been no new cases.
We have not heard of the disease breaking
out in any other place south of Green river.
It would be prudent however, in all persons
to avoid exposure to rains, and to heat, and
to be cautious in the indulgence of their ap-
petites; crude and indigestible vegetables
should not be used.—*Gazette.*

The Law's Delay.—The plaintiffs in the
important cause of Small v. Attwood, who
obtained a judgment in their favor in Novem-
ber 1832, have not yet been able to lay hold
of a shilling of their property, owing to friv-
olous and technical delays in the Court of
Chancery. They seem likely to have the
fate of Gulliver's father, who was ruined by
gaining a Chancery suit.

Mr. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,
At the Salem Festival.

When the toast complimentary to the Senate was given, Mr. Webster rose and spoke as follows:

Respected Fellow-Citizens: My honorable and worthy colleague has preceded me, as was his right and place, in expressing to you his sense and my own, of the great honor conferred upon us by this assembly. It is not to be doubted, fellow citizens, as he has properly and truly stated, that, next to the consciousness of an honest endeavor to serve those whose servants we are, is the high satisfaction of receiving at their hands proof that they think our efforts have been well intended. Gentlemen, with a heart full of grateful acknowledgments, for all the kindness which has been expressed towards us, permit me to say, that I know you mean by this meeting—by this congregation of citizens—to express your approbation, not only of our endeavors, but also of those of the patriotic citizens composing the majority of the Senate with whom we have acted.—Those distinguished men, now gone to their homes in every State of New England; in most of the middle, southern, and western states—will feel the same pleasure that we feel, when they, too, shall hear that their efforts to stay the tide of misgovernment, have found support in the just, intelligent, and patriotic population of the county of Essex. But, gentlemen, in all governments, truly republican, *men* are nothing—*principles* are every thing; and I know that not men, but principles; not individuals, but the great cause of civil liberty, has brought you here to-day: I know that the country, and not the servants of the country, has drawn together the assembly by which I am surrounded. It is with the cause to be pleaded, and not with its impotent pleaders, that you have to do.

Fellow-citizens, you are assembled under a name that for a century and a half has designated the lovers of civil liberty; under a name which, borne aloft, has carried terror and dismay to the bosoms of despots, from the time of the Stuarts down to the present period. And how is it, by what magic or miracle is it, that, within the short space of three months, the appellation of whig has spread over our country from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, embracing in its denomination all lovers of constitutional liberty. How is it to be accounted for, but by the fact, that there is something in the state of the case—something in the condition of the country, and in the purposes of the government on the one hand, and something in the determination and spirit of the people on the other hand, that makes the name "whig" applicable; that makes the name correctly characteristic of things as they are, and that makes its opposite appropriate and descriptive of men as they are. Gentlemen, it is as certain that the appellation of whig and tory does not circulate in the political hemisphere without adequate cause, as that the lightning is not found in the clouds without electricity. And now what is the question which has given rise to the renewal of these distinctive names? It can be no subordinate question, no temporary measure, no question of mere political expediency, that has had this effect—such questions arise, men take different views of them, express their sentiments, a decision takes place, and the matter passes away forever:—it must be some question which takes hold of the Constitution, which is dear to the hearts of the people; some question connected with that liberty which the people of the United States have intelligence enough to know is the source of all the blessings they enjoy. What is the question, then? It is the question of resistance or non-resistance to Executive power. The whigs go for resistance: the tories, following the principles of their predecessors, go for non-resistance. If, however, we may believe the oracles of the latter, the whole is a question of Bank! Of the Bank!—an institution of yesterday and that expires to-morrow. Why, gentlemen, it would not become me to tell you that this is not the question. You know it is not. You know too well that the question lies deeper.

It has happened that the bank has been the object upon which executive power has been attempted to be exercised; and who does not know that in all cases in which similar attempts have been made, an object has been invariably chosen which was odious, or might be made odious, to the people? Despotism is sharp-sighted, and, whenever it commences its career of usurpation, it makes choice of something—its first transgression will be against some institution which cannot command the sympathies of the people. It is our duty, then, to watch the principle of the movement, and not to look at the merit or demerit of the object against which power is directed. Allow me to recur here to the rise of this great question. The chief magistrate was re-elected under circumstances of a very imposing character. Although it may be true that he did not receive a majority of the votes of the whole people, yet, considering the complex manner in which the votes were taken—the great States voting by States, and the majority reckoned by States, I repeat, that the majority he had, was very imposing. It seemed to say that it was the will of the people that this individual should still continue to be President of the United States, and although some of us looked in a different direction, yet, we felt ourselves bound to submit to this decision of the people. We did submit. And I can answer for myself and the other representatives of this State, that nothing was further from our wishes than to be obliged to enter into a course of opposition. Event occurred during the session before last—a great crisis arrived, in which we thought it our duty to support the executive, to maintain inviolate the law, and to uphold the just power of the Government. We did support him, without hesitation, and, by our numbers, if by nothing else, we did so with some effect. Affairs, however, afterwards took a different direction, and we also felt it to be our duty subsequently to take a different course. This time twelve months the country was in a high state of prosperity, and in this part of it there was assuredly no desire unnecessarily to oppose the administration. The President had just been among us; he had received the strongest marks of regard, and had been treated as the Chief Magistrate of the United States. He went back, and in September last took the resolution to interfere with the Treasury of the country.—Foreseeing this event from the tone of an official newspaper at the seat of government, I ventured, as an individual of the community, to utter my voice beforehand against any such attempt upon the money of the people. One of the last acts of the House of Representatives had been to express their satisfactiou and confidence in the Bank of the United States—two-thirds of the House had voted thus; the sentiments of the Senate were as well known upon the subject as if they had been similarly expressed, and yet, ten days after the rising of Congress, intimation was given of the President's intention to remove the depositesites. At that time I was so connected with public men and measures that I did not deem it unfitting for me to express my sentiments in relation to this matter. I did so. In September last, however, the act was done—the deed was consummated—the President, by his own authority, by displacing a constitutional officer, who refused to do his bidding, and appointing another and more pliant instrument, removed the public treasures from a place assigned them by the law, and placed them in banks chosen by himself, and completely under his own control. This is but one out of a series of acts which evince the disposition of the Executive to encroach upon the legislative department of the Government.

It is now, continued Mr. Webster, two years since I spoke to you upon political subjects: I last did so at Worcester, and I said then, what I now repeat, viz: that the general course of the Executive has been, 1st, to derogate from the powers of Congress and the common Government, and this on pretence of State right; 2dly, in relation to the general affairs of the Government to take to himself the lion's part. The early papers of the Administration prove this to be the case; the veto messages, &c. all go to curtail the powers of Congress. In this latter particular the President has pursued a course different from that of any of his predecessors, from the time of Washington until the present moment. The power of negativing the laws is a power which does exist in the Executive, but which is only to be exercised on extraordinary occasions. If we go back to the framers of the Constitution, we shall find that the chief object of the veto was to secure the Executive from any encroachment on the part of the legislative department of the Government; it was to protect the President and his own rights, but was never intended that the veto should admit the Executive to a full participation in the ordinary business of the legislature, and with power to put an end to the proceedings of both Houses of Congress. This would be an absolute power; for what President, with a party at his heels, would be unable to obtain one-third of one of the legislative branches, and one-third would be sufficient for his purpose—to enable him to arrest the progress of legislation. This veto power has been so frequently employed of late, as to exceed in the occasions of its exercise the whole previous history of the Government. Mr. W. here alluded to the other (the negative) power of veto possessed by the Executive, in withholding the expression of his assent or dissent from bills until the time for acting upon them had passed. There had been but one instance, Mr. W. said, of this negative description of veto during the last session, and that was in the case of the bills for cleansing the navigation of the Hudson and Wabash rivers; of these two bills, "one had been taken and the other left;" but he had never been able to ascertain the reason for the preference evinced, excepting, indeed, that the waters of the Hudson were a little salt, while those of the Wabash were entirely fresh. But the most remarkable instance of actual Executive encroachment was to be found in the power claimed by the President of removal from office. The Constitution said nothing about removal from office. It was true, that, at an early period of the Government, it had been decided that the President might make a vacancy in cases of absolute necessity, but so far was the Executive from having the power of dismissing an officer at his will and pleasure, that Mr. Madison, one of the most able expounders of the Constitution, had declared that any President who should remove a worthy man from office, upon mere party motives, would be liable to impeachment. Necessity, absolute necessity alone, (as in the case of insanity, &c. on the part of an incumbent,) could justify the exercise of the power of removal on the part of the President of the United States. But what did they now see? An extraordinary power, made an ordinary power. They saw the "extreme medicine of the Constitution made its daily bread." Yes! it did seem to be the "daily bread" of the Administration to remove from office competent and worthy men, and to fill the vacancies with friends and creatures of their own.

This system was commenced even before the present individual who filled the Executive chair had taken the oath of office. During the last year of the Administration of Mr. Adams, when offices became vacant, the friends of Andrew Jackson, constituting at that time a majority in the Senate, decided, by a vote, that those offices should remain open until his election had taken place, and they could be filled by individuals of his nomination. This was done, and thus Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, Marshals, District Attorneys, &c. were all left to the choice of the new President, who possessed in this way, not only the patronage of the Government for his own term, but that of the last year of his predecessor. It was this power of removal, without any other pretext but that of party will and pleasure, that was changing the whole character of our Government. There were honest men in the Senate who said that the thing could not be altered; who asked 'what could they do?' We told them that we could reject nominations. We knew that we must make a stand somewhere, and we made it here, and continue to occupy the ground we then took till this day. The Senate was not, however, strong enough at that time; the President had come into office backed with unexampled prosperity, and we were borne down, out voted, and overwhelmed; men who *thought* well at that time did not *dare* well. The power of removal, then, connected with the exercise of the veto power, was the first step in the march of Executive encroachment; next, in September last, came the still more alarming (and more unfortunate because more alarming) act of the removal of the deposites. The law said that the public money should be placed in the U. States Bank, and gave to the Secretary alone the power of removal in cases, and for reasons, connected with the public interest. The House of Representatives had voted that the deposites were safe, that they should remain in the Bank, and there they did remain until the eve of the next session; when, by an act said to be his, boasted of as his, and declared by himself to be his, the public treasures were by the President taken out of the custody of the law and placed in banks chosen by himself and his Secretary. And now it is pretended that this is all a question between the Bank and the Executive, between the Executive as the source of all good, and the Bank as the source of all evil. The Bank happened to be the subject upon which Executive power was exercised; it, therefore, necessarily came into the argument; but it was not the rights of the Bank, the interest of the Bank, nor the liberty of the Bank, that constituted the question before the country; the real question at issue was the liberty of the people. If the people, by the voice of their representatives, could not say where their money was safe, and where it should be kept, they had no control over it; if they could not choose one place for it, they could not choose another. If the people were to choose a place at all, he (Mr. Webster) supposed they might choose their own place; although it was certain that the Bank, by paying a valuable consideration, had entitled itself to hold the public money, and that any infringement on the rights of the Bank in this particular would be a violation of contract which ought not to be concurred in until after the fullest legal investigation. This man, too, greatly mistook the people of the United States, and of Massachusetts, who supposed that a question of right was to be decided by the degree of favor with which they regarded the party claiming that right. They, of the Senate, had not connected the favor of the Bank with this question; they did not defend the Bank; the Bank might have acted right, or it might have acted wrong; if the latter, however, there was the tribunal, let it have its trial.

But the question was not one of Bank, and the attempt to hold up the administration as the fountain of light on the one hand, and to cry "monster" and "glory" on the other, would not succeed. The Senate thought fit, for reasons which it has laid before the country, to express its disapprobation of the removal of the public deposites, to say that there was no cause for such removal, and that the President, in effecting a removal, had transcended his constitutional powers. This unwary, rash, and improper conduct of the Senate called down on the members of that body the PROTEST!!—that protest which was meant to teach them, not only the extent of their past transgression, but the extent of future obedience by which alone they could hope for forgiveness. It was a homily on the extent of Executive power—a sort of creed—but like all other creeds, it met with a great deal of *protest*antism—it was withal so ambiguous that nobody could swallow it. It appeared to tend but to one result, and that was, that all powers, which, in the widest range of Executive definition, could be called Executive powers, were to be placed in the hands of one man; that all officers, whose duties were prescribed by the Constitution, and whom the Constitution and laws made amenable to impeachment for mal-administration, were but so many puppets to be moved by one supreme Executive head, and to perform those duties which the Executive himself could not perform.

He (Mr. W.) did say, as a lawyer, that the whole theory of the protest was built on this foundation: and that there was not one power belonging to the Customs, Army, Navy, Treasury, &c. which was not, according to the protest, an Executive power, and to be exercised according to Executive will. He (Mr. W.) had said that the one great elementary principle which characterized the present administration was a desire to extend Executive power. There was, however, another principle connected with this first one and which formed its chief support; it was this, that all offices were the just rewards of the successful party, and that he who got office, got it for himself, to the utter disregard of the people or the country. It was this principle of reliance on party that enabled the Administration to rear up paid troops—mercenaries—every man marked—some with a *button* but most with a *collar*—men upon whom they could reckon with certainty; and he (Mr. W.) believed that the expectations of those who hoped to carry the President through were founded solely and entirely on their confidence in the discipline, activity, the tactics and obedience of this *corps*. He would ask if there was any thing like argument on the other side? Did the advocates of the administration come out into the field and meet discussion? Were they ever seen coming out to discuss their principles? Were they not found calculating upon the Post Office, the Custom House, and the paid disciplined troops that they had every where? These latter were the sort of persons who were to go to the Polls and vote down the arguments of the Whigs. It appeared to him that the same thing was desired to be effected with the people and the people's friends, as was to be effected with the coin of the country: that was, they were not to be weighed, but to go by tale. It was desired to have the people stamped, so that when a man showed his forehead, he would also show Cæsar's image and superscription. It would be observed that this power of removal claimed by the President, having a check in the Senate, an attempt had been made against the Senate in that particular. It had been the custom of the Government, hitherto, in the event of any vacancies occurring during the recess of Congress, and being filled by the President, to submit such nominations for the approbation of the Senate within 30 days after the commencement of the next session. But what course had been pursued by the present administration? For more than 12 months important offices had been filled without the consent of the Senate. [Mr. Webster here instanced the cases of Messrs. McLane, Duane, and Taney.] So that here was the Key of the Treasury (he did not know whether there was any thing in it) held for more than 12 months by an officer whose nomination had not been confirmed by the Senate. The means of exercising that patronage of Government to which he (Mr. W.) had alluded—the power of the office holders—much as had been said upon the subject, were still, he conscientiously believed, greatly underrated. In times of prosperity, when every member of the community was profitably employed in his own concerns, men got into office who were wholly dependent on the income of office; and it was one of the great evils of the times, that, whatever other manufactures were discouraged, the government manufactory of public opinion at Washington still went on. It was from these causes—from the patronage of office—from a subsidized press, and from the support thus procured from the people, that the greatest danger to the institutions of the country was to be apprehended. There was the Custom House—a great power, with the most extensive influence, and he was glad to say that the proscribed Senate had determined to look into that matter. His colleague stood pledged to bring in a measure at the next Congress, which should restrain and limit this department and take away all unjust profits, from the Collector down to the tide waiter. In the Post Office they had but just raised the veil—nobody had as yet looked into the dark recesses of the department, but they had seen enough to know that it ought to be inquired into. He did not wish to influence the minds of those who heard him, but he believed that the extent to which money influence had been actually used in the purchase of political partizans was yet but half exposed.

The same state of things prevailed in the Indian Department through the medium of agencies and reservations to favored individuals. This was a subject which was little known, however, to the Northern and Middle States; information respecting it being confined to a few gentlemen of the South and West. The press, too, that great light of human liberty—that invaluable boon to civilized man—that, like every other dear and valued blessing, might be, and had been corrupted. The Government had power over the press, and it had used it without scruple. And what would be the result of all this.—Allowing the President his veto power, the power of removal and appointment, the keeping of the public treasures from the time of their collection till the passing of an appropriation bill by Congress, the administration of the Post Office; add to all these means of influencing public opinion, the influence which he naturally possessed as the Chief Magistrate of the country; and let him (Mr. W.) ask, if there was not reason for the Senate to raise an alarm that public liberty was in danger. If they had raised a false cry, there was no harm done; they had risked their own honor, character, and reputation in the course they had adopted; and if, when they said there was danger, there was no danger, let the consequences fall on them. They were individuals—public men to-day, and to-morrow mingling again in the ranks of their fellow citizens; if, therefore, he repeated, they had spread a causeless alarm—be the result visited upon their own heads, But if they saw, or *thought* they saw, Executive power advancing with rapid strides to despotism—trampling upon the laws and Constitution of the country, and threatening destruction to the dearly bought freedom bequeathed to them by their fathers—if they saw this, and had not cried aloud, what would they have been but traitors—slaves themselves, and fit instruments to make slaves of others? It was with regret that he adverted to another circumstance—to the extraordinary phenomenon of a popular branch of the legislature, the immediate Representatives of the People, yielding to, nay, supporting, the encroachments of Executive ambition. What did not this prove in relation to the power of party, and the idolatry for man with which human nature was sometimes afflicted. No consciousness that they were disobeying their constituents had been able to divert them from supporting Executive usurpation. Only on the ground of party was their conduct attempted to be justified. One man had been seen receiving directions from his constituents and refusing to obey them, because he did not find a majority of the names of those who had voted for him at his election appended to the instructions which had been sent to him.—When his respectable citizens came to him by thousands, his answer was, "I do not see a majority of the names of my party."

It was cheering, though, continued Mr. W. on an occasion like this, to be able to hope that a period was coming when the people would take the management of their affairs into their own hands. Liberty was no longer in danger in this country when the danger was perceived. He hoped the people would examine for themselves; for one he asked nothing else. He wished not to force upon them any dogmas or catechism of his own, but he felt it his duty to beseech those whose servant he was, to look into the conduct of Government and decide for themselves. He and his colleagues were transient and would speedily pass away, leaving behind them but the remembrance of the good or evil they had done. In a moment of danger, however, such as they believed this to be, there was one course in which they could not err, and that was, in calling upon the people to arouse themselves—to look around them, and if there was danger, to work out their own salvation. He need not tell them that, in his judgment, the present was a time for reflection, for wise and firm resolutions, and for determined action. They could not rescue the country, could not raise the country above party, could not raise up the people's party, without vigorous action. He formed but a poor conception of the present crisis who did not perceive the necessity of union among those men who had the same purpose to accomplish. He (Mr. W.) knew that there were many subordinate points to be considered; but, if those points did not concern and touch the Constitution, let them remain for the present unheeded. If they found the ship among the breakers, surrounded with black rocks, which threatened her with ruin and destruction, was it not their duty to forget, for a time, all minor matters and perform the ship's duty? It was vain to talk of a crisis, to enlarge upon the danger of the country, if they would not go to the country's deliverance. They were entirely in their own power in this matter, and he hoped that the necessary exertions would be used.

He wished to say a word to the young Whigs of Salem. There were those in the present assembly who were Whigs in '75; who were Whigs at Bunker's Hill on the glorious 17th of June; who were called from their beds by the fire of the first platoon on the 19th of April. But they were few in number. There were those present, too, who remembered the difficulties which were contended with at the commencement of this Government. Those also were few. Some there were also who had something to do with the Government of the present day. But these were all passing to their forefathers. It is to the youthful Whigs, said Mr. W. the legitimate possessors of the fair and glorious inheritance bequeathed to us by our ancestors; it is to them we look to maintain in its purity, and transmit inviolate that inheritance to posterity. And what is it—this rich and glorious inheritance? the purchase of so much toil and so much blood; that has come down to us from the great men of past generations, and which I will now commend to the affectionate care and valiant defence of the young men of our time. What is it? It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of its value—the political blessings it confers upon us. It is difficult to take a view of the aspect which our country presents to the civilized world. The Constitution of the U. States—our free institutions—are these things of course? Are these the common blessings of Providence to all lands, and are they felt by all people? No! All that makes us great, and happy, and renowned, is peculiar to us.

Where else will you look for regulated liberty? Where else see the benefits enjoyed by us springing from a Government composed directly of the People, and proving by the experience of half a century, such a Government to be practicable? And this Constitution—these institutions—gazed at with admiration and delight by every lover of liberty; prayed for and held up as an exemplar; a model by every advocate of freedom throughout the civilized world—are these treasures to be treated with indifference? Founded on the great principles of civil government—on the ground of the ability of the People to govern themselves by agents chosen immediately from themselves—raising the whole community, but raising none above the community—proving that the People can govern themselves, and not rendering it necessary for them to look for angels to do it—is this a system to be slighted, or to be otherwise than zealously and carefully guarded?

After a few additional remarks, Mr. Webster concluded by offering the following sentiment:

"The Whigs of Salem and its vicinity. Their cause is the cause of their country; if it fail, they are not the only sufferers."

A continuous line of rail road, besides that now in operation from Camden to Amboy, is in an advanced state of completion from Philadelphia along the west bank of the Delaware, through Bristol to Trenton, in New Jersey, and thence through New Brunswick and Newark to Jersey City, opposite New York. All this route is nearly ready for use, except between Trenton and New Brunswick, which will require a legislative enactment from the State of New Jersey, in consequence of the charter already granted to the Camden and Amboy Company.

Gold! Gold!—A letter from Nacoochee Valley under date of Aug. 9th, written by our attentive correspondent M. S. states as follows: "To-day, *twelve* hands obtained *one thousand one hundred and seventy-five* pennyweights of gold from the Richardson mine in this valley. The largest mass weighed 98 dwts. The products of this mine have been uniformly good since December, when it was first discovered."

Athens Ga. Banner.

The President of the U. States [illegible] at the Hermitage (his residence) in Tennessee, on the 5th inst. The Nashville [illegible] ner states that he has benefitted by his [illegible] ney, and is now in excellent health. He accepted an invitation to a Public Dinner offered to him by the residents of Nashville and other citizens of Tennessee, to be given on the 13th of the month.

The Post Office Contracts.—The Salem [illegible] ry Watchman after noticing the almost total discontinuance of stages in the Western part of N. C. contemplated by the new Post Office Contracts, says,

"When we reflect that those mischievous arrangements are the results of a most corrupt and barefaced abuse of a public trust, for electioneering purposes—is it not enough to make [illegible] fret with impatience? It should be observed that this stinting system is all in the district of Messrs. Williams, A. H. Shepperd, Rencher and [illegible] from none of whom or their constituents [illegible] Administration any thing to hope. In the case of Mr. Conner—the "familiar" of the Department as he himself boasted on the floor of Congress—the Chairman of a Whitewashing Committee, whose re-election is strongly hoped for—[illegible] are not so bad. It never would, [illegible] his constituents *feel* how this branch of the government had become *shackled* and ruined [illegible] watching: so most of the mail facilities in the district are either preserved, or trimmed with a sparing hand."

From the Taunton (Mass.) Whig.

The Post Office Report, with all the documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, is lying upon our table. In looking over the appendix, we found a list of the contractors in the several States, with the amount of *extra allowances* paid to each contractor. In the table of Massachusetts we found, to our utter surprise, that Mr. Jesse Smith, of this town, one of the largest mail contractors in the State, was marked as having received an extra allowance of $726 92. Having always understood that Mr. Smith had not only never received an extra allowance, but had not even been able to obtain the sums due by contract, we called upon him for information, and he informed us, *that he had never, to his knowledge, received any extra allowance, had never claimed any, and had never before heard of it.* And this is not the only instance in which money has been charged under this head. If the Major will send on the $92 to our respected townsman, we can assure him it will pay nearly half the interest which is due to him for sums long due and unpaid by his bankrupt Department.

SALMON FALLS FACTORY BURNT.—*Laconia* [illegible] —We are sorry to state that the Woollen Factory at Salmon Falls was burnt on Thursday afternoon. The fire was discovered about 5 o'clock, in the lower part of the principal factory building, and is by some supposed to have originated from a picker, and by others from the spontaneous combustion of oiled wool. It had, when the alarm was given, gained such headway, that all the [illegible] at hand was unable to stop its progress, and the stair way was on fire before the girls could descend, so that many of those who were [illegible] to rush through the flames.—One was driven by the smoke and fire from room to room till she reached the roof, where she held on by her hands until compelled by the heat to let go, when she fell to the ground, and was so injured as to cause her death the same evening. Two other girls are said to be missing, supposed to be burnt.

The building where the fire originated is consumed leaving nothing but the walls. A part of the offices in front, and a house and store on the opposite side of the street were also consumed.

The raw materials, and the finished goods were saved.—Loss estimated at $130,000, on which is insured.

A Lock of Hair.—Few things in this [illegible] ry world are so *delightful* as keepsakes. [illegible] do they ever, to my heart at least, [illegible] eye, lose their tender, their powerful charm. How slight, how small, how [illegible] rial, saves a beloved one *from* oblivion worn on the finger; or close *to* the heart. [illegible] pecially if they be dead. *No thought* is insupportable as that *of entire, total,* [illegible] forgetfulness—when *the creature that* [illegible] laughed, and sung, and wept to us close our side, or in our arms, is as if her smile her voice, her tears, her kisses, had never been. She and them all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust.

Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics—[illegible] dearly, most devotedly do I love a little lock of hair; and oh! when the head it beautified has long mouldered in the dust, [illegible] ual seems the undying glossiness of the [illegible] remaining!—All else gone to nothing, [illegible] and except that soft, smooth, burnished [illegible] glorious fragment of the apparelling [illegible] once hung in clouds and sunshine over the angel's brow.

Aye, a lock of hair is far better than a picture—it is a part of the beloved object herself; it belongs to the tresses that often long, long ago, may have been dissheveled like a shower of sunbeams, over your bending breast! But now solemn thoughts [illegible] den the beauty once so *bright—so refulgent* the longer you gaze *on it, the more* [illegible] more it seems to say *almost upbraiding*, "weep'st thou no more *for me?*" and, indeed, a tear true *to the* imperishable affections in which all nature seemed to rejoice, bears witness, that the object to which it yearned is no more forgotten, now that she has been dead for so many, many long weary days, months, years; that she is forgotten during one hour of absence [illegible] came like a passing sound between us and the sunshine of our living—*her loving smile.*

Disinterested Love.—A marriage took place a short time since in Irasburg [illegible] tween Mr. James Hiland and Miss Ma[illegible] M. Baily, under the following circumstances:—the bridegroom was under arrest for the subornation of perjury, and the bride the only witness upon which the Government relied to convict him. To check the prosecution, the prisoner obtained the hand of the witness in marriage, before [illegible] al, which renders her an incompetent witness against her husband, and he will probably slip through the fingers of justice.

Courier and Enquirer.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1834.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.

...r returns of the Western Elections ...e in slowly; but, when they do come, ...are "all right." The favorable news ...Kentucky is all confirmed; and the ...ington Intelligencer furnishes us with ...following particulars of the most inter... ...part of it:

...*District.*—The ascertained majority for ...Letcher in the Fifth District is *two hundred ...ty-two* votes. His real majority in the Dis... ...when the spurious votes given in Mercer ...y are deducted, is not less than *six hundred.* ...county has never, on any previous occa... ...given over 2200 votes, and rarely has it giv... ...than 2000 in the warmest political con... ...This year the poll was as follows, viz: ...1769, Letcher 867, making a total of *twen... ...hundred and thirty-six votes!* It is not de... ...we believe, that of that portion of these giv... ...Moore, *four hundred* are spurious."

Jefferson, Ky., Aug. 8.

...Election is over, and the Jackson and ...Buren party are *routed.* Out of one ...dred members to our House of Repre... ...tatives, they will not return, I think, ...*than* twenty, if they exceed fifteen.—...election gives us a decided majority in ...Senate also.

...ose who live to see the next election of ...bers to Congress from this State, will ...to see *the whole delegation* Whigs.

...e consider the triumph complete; and ...uld seem that in Indiana, too, the Jack... ...party are signally beaten. The *Whole* ...has gone, and will go off, from the ...tes—not even excepting Missouri.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal has this ...cteristic paragraph respecting the de... ...of Jacksonism in Kentucky:

...e can now repeat with confidence our conjec... ...of yesterday—*there will not be twenty Jackson ...in the lower branch of the next Legislature.*—...bly there will not be more than *fifteen.* A ...al leader of the party in this city, frantic at ...al discomfiture, says that *he hopes there will ...one* Kentucky Jacksonism is buried forever ...ed with its heels upward and its head point... ...the centre. Let it scratch. It will never ...its appearance *here* again. If it digs out it ...itself on the other side of the earth.

...om Indiana, we learn, by the Indiana ...nal of the 9th instant, that in 15 coun..., the aggregate of votes for Governor of ... State, was for Mr. Noble, (Whig) ...87; Mr. Read, (Jackson) 7,687. In ...l the vote in these counties was for No... ...7,532; Read, 5,092.

...o doubt seems to be entertained, adds ...Journal, of the election of Mr. Noble by ...ge majority. Nearly all of Mr. Kin...'s Congressional District, in which, ...ious to the election, the Jacksonmen ...ed a majority of 1500 votes, has been ...d from, and not a county has given Mr. ...a majority, but on the contrary, No... ...majority exceeds 1300, and it will be ...ased by the other counties. So much ...the "experiment," "vetoes," and "pro...".

Indiana, according to the Journal of ...th instant, the returns from 20 counties ...for *Noble*, (Whig,) 15,342; for *Reed* ...kson,) 8835.

OHIO, AUGUST 12, 1834.

...r political prospects in this State are ...edly favorable. The Louisiana and ...ucky elections will have a good effect ...rs, which takes place in October. Gen. ...has declined standing a poll for Go...; from a desire that all the elements ...ti-Van Burenism may be concentrated ...n. Findlay. Findlay, in my opinion, ...e elected by a majority of eight or ten ...and. There will be five or six changes ...our Congressional representation in favor ...the Whigs; so that, in the next Congress, ...*o will* stand about thirteen Whigs, and ...Van Buren. The Legislature of the State ...l also be Anti-Van. In Ohio, the Ex...utive works well, politically—though ...people are paying dearly for their own ...eration. Probably nothing less would ...e produced the same effect; though the ...edy is severe, perhaps the cure is better ...the disease.—*Nat. Int.*

Important.—The whole State of Kentuc... ...has just been bribed by the Bank of the ...States; and it is highly probable that the ...te of Indiana has also been bribed! Lou...ana was bribed about a month ago! There ...ver was such a system of bribery carried ...on *since* the world began; and the beauty of ...is, "*the party* men" are the very persons ...to take the bribe.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Specie.—To show what may be expected ...local banks where they are able to com...together without any check upon them, ...note the following authentic copy of a ...tion adopted in May last, by the Gen... ...Committee of all the Banks in the city ...Augusta, Georgia. How many houses ...been thus put under the ban of the State ...as at Augusta, we do not know, but we ...heard of three who have recently been ...outlawed.

Resolved, That the account of any person or ...banking in exchange, who shall draw specie ...directly or indirectly from any bank in this city, ...when such persons or firm can obtain funds on the ...North, or on Charleston, S. C., at a premium of ...not more than one half per cent., or funds on Sa... ...at a premium of not more than one-fourth ...per cent., shall be stopped at all the Banks ...the city as soon as the General Committee shall ...satisfied of the fact.

...And when the account of any person or firm ...have been closed, under this resolution, no... ...thereof shall be given by the Secretary of this ...mittee to the several Banks of Georgia; and ...after such notice, either of said Banks shall af... ...the said person or firm facilities for making ...the calls upon either of the Banks of Augusta, ...neither will from that time require specie settle... ...from the Bank or Banks affording such fa...ties."

Death by Drowning.—A negro man na... ...Prince, belonging to the Fayetteville ...n, James Seawell, was drowned on Sun... ...morning last. He was asleep on the ...s, and it is supposed fell overboard on a... ...ering.—*Wilmington Press.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1834.

North Carolina regenerated!—With inexpressible pleasure we present the following statement of the result of the North Carolina Elections. If it is correct, and we pledge ourself that we have adopted every means in our power to make it so, there is no longer any doubt about the politics of this State. Never was there a more extraordinary revolution in public sentiment effected! The mad measures of the Administration have aroused our people, and they have thrown off the shackles of Jacksonism and Despotism, never to resume them. We congratulate our friends upon the auspicious result.

In the eight counties of Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Washington, and Currituck, (as stated by the Newbern Spectator) 19 Anti. 6 J.

Anson,	3		
Ashe,	2		1 unknown
Brunswick,	1	2	
Burke,	2		1
Bladen,	2	1	
Bertie,	1	2	
Caswell,		3	
Chowan,	3		1
Chatham,		3	
Cumberland,	1	3	
Cabarrus,	3		
Columbus,			3
Davidson,	3		
Duplin,		3	
Edgecombe,		3	
Franklin,	1	2	
Guilford,	3		
Granville,	1	2	
Greene,	2	1	
Halifax,	3	1	
Hertford,	1	2	
Hyde,		3	
Iredell,	3		
Johnston,			3
Lincoln,	3		
Moore,	1	2	
Montgomery,	3		
Mecklenburg,	1	2	
Martin,	1	2	
New Hanover,	1	3	
Nash,		3	
Northampton,	2	1	
Onslow,		3	
Orange,	1	3	
Person,		3	
Perquimons,	2		1
Pasquotank,	2		1
Pitt,	3		
Rowan,	4		
Randolph,	3		
Rockingham,	3		
Robeson,	1	2	
Richmond,	3		
Rutherford,		3	
Sampson,	2		1
Surry,	1	2	
Stokes,	2	1	
Tyrrell,	1	2	
Wilkes,	3		
Warren,		3	
Wake,		3	

In the above list, we have not claimed several members known to be Jackson Anti-Van Buren. All such we have classed as Jackson men. The result is, that there are 97 Anti-Jackson members elected, 75 Jackson members, and 12 whose politics are unknown, with 6 counties to be heard from, each of which elects 3 members. If out of these thirty, we get *five*, it will give us a majority on joint ballot; but we expect to have fifteen instead of five.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GUILFORD.—Jonathan Parker, S.; Jesse H. Lindsay and Wm. Adams, C. State of the Poll—Senate, Parker 549, Geo. C. Mendenhall 537. Commons, Lindsay 1342, Adams 912, Thomas 620, Worth 530, Helton 61. Sheriff, James W. Doak 1508, George Parsons 233.

RANDOLPH.—A. Staley, S.; Zebedee Rush and B. Hawkins, C.

HALIFAX.—John Branch, S.; J. R. J. Daniel and William L. Long, C.

TOWN OF HALIFAX.—Thomas Ousby, by a majority of three votes over Nicholas McK. Long.

DAVIDSON.—J. A. Hogan, S.; George Smith and Charles Brummel, C. Wm. Kennedy, Sheriff.

ROWAN.—John Beard, Jr. S.; Burton Craige and John Clement, C.; without opposition.

TOWN OF SALISBURY.—R. H. Alexander.

NEW HANOVER.—Owen Holmes, S. (without opposition,) L. H. Marsteller and Stephen Register, C. Charles B. Morris, Sheriff. Thos. F. Davis, Clerk C. C. State of the Poll—Marsteller 471, Register 318, Richard Saunders 304.

BRUNSWICK.—Maurice Moore, S.; Robert M. Mc Rackan and Abram Baker, C. William Hankins, Sheriff. State of the Poll—Senate, Moore 194, F. J. Hill 113. Commons, McRackan 377, Baker 359, ——— Sellers 156, Benj'n Leonard 24. Sheriff, Hankins 290, S. A. Laspeyre 179.

DUPLIN.—John E. Hussey, S.; (no opposition,) James K. Hill and O. R. Kenan, C. Thos. J. Kenneir, Sheriff. James Dickson, C. C. C. State of the Poll—Commons, Hill 731, Kenan 603, Maxwell 294. Sheriff, Kenneir 620, Lawson 213. Clerk, Dickson 417, Davis 299, Kelly 241.

CASWELL.—James Kerr, S.; John E. Brown and Littleton A. Gwyn, C.

PERSON.—Robert Vanhook, S.; Robert Jones and James N. Williamson, C.

ROCKINGHAM.—Robert Martin, S.; Philip Irion and Blake Braswell, C.

CHOWAN.—Samuel T. Sawyer, S.; Baker F. Welch and Wm. Byrum, C. Wm. D. Rascoe, Sh.

TOWN OF EDENTON.—Jonathan H. Haughton, re-elected without opposition.

HERTFORD.—George W. Montgomery, S.; Sipha Smith and Isaac Carter, C. Richard G. Cowper, Sheriff, without opposition.

BERTIE.—Mabin, S.; Pugh and Outlaw, C.

State of the Poll in Moore County.—Senate, Cornelius Dowd 310, Neill McNeill 260. Commons, Wadsworth 630, McDonald 489, Tyson 313, Reed 270, Danally 117, Sanders 55.

State of the Poll in Sampson County.—Senate, Edward C. Gavin 346, David Underwood 287.—Commons, A. Monk 640, Dickson Sloan 550. Sheriff, Thompson 628, Thos. K. Morrissey 421. There was no opposition in the Commons.

State of the Poll in Montgomery County.—Senate, Kendall, no opposition. Commons, Edmund F. Lilly 540, Francis Locke 460, Thos. J. Bright 312, Abraham Luther 141. All the Representatives from this County have pledged themselves to vote against Bedford Brown for the Senate, and to go against Van Burenism.

RUTHERFORD.—B. H. Durham, S.; David Hamrick and John H. Bedford, C.; Wm. Carson, Sheriff. Poll. Senate—B. H. Durham 683, Joseph M'D. Carson 528. Commons—Dav. Hamrick 1400, J. H. Bedford 828, Alanson W. Moore 665, J. U. Whiteside 493.

WILKES.—James Welborn, S.; Wm. Horton and B. F. Martin, C. John J. Bryan, Sheriff.

ASHE.—Noah Moses, S.; Jonathan Horton and Taliaferro Witcher, C.

SURRY.—Wm. Dobson, S.; H. M. Waugh and Pleasant Henderson, C.

LINCOLN.—Bartlet Shipp, S.; Daniel Hoke and Henry Cansler, C.

IREDELL.—Joseph P. Caldwell, S.; by a majority of 142 votes over Thomas Allison. Sol. Lowdermilk and Albert King, C. State of the Poll—Lowdermilk 1108, King 1000, Wm. Potts 527, L. R. White 303.

BURKE.—Samuel P. Carson, S.; by a majority of 101 votes over Mark Brittain. ——— Perkins and ——— Fleming, C. State of the Poll—Perkins 858, Fleming 607, Corpening 565, Graham 522, Tate 336.

MARTIN.—Jesse Cooper, S.; Edwin Smithwick and Raleigh Roebuck, C.

TYRRELL.—Ephraim Mann, S.; Chas. McCleese and ——— Alexander, C.

ONSLOW.—Thomas Ennett, S.; Daniel S. Sanders and Nathaniel L. Mitchell, C. State of the Poll—Senate, Ennett 227, Edward Williams 193. Commons, Sanders 442, Mitchell 417, Daniel Thompson 281, J. E. S. Duffy 154.

CABARRUS.—George Klutts, S.; D. M. Barringer and Jacob Williams, C.; Sheriff, Wm. H. Archibald—Poll; Klutts 188, Joseph Young 147, A. C. McRee 166—Commons, Barringer 789, Williams 484, Wm. McLean 387.

PASQUOTANK.—Fred'k Whitehurst, S; John C. Blatchford and Col. Thos. C. Mathews, C.

CAMDEN.—Edmund J. Barco, S.; Thos. Tillett and Jas. N. McPherson, C. Wilson G. Lamb, Sheriff.

PERQUIMONS.—Jesse Wilson, S.; Benj. Mullen and Josiah Perry, C. James Long re-elected Sheriff.

STOKES.—William Flint, S.; Leonard Ziglar & J. F. Poindexter, C.

Accident.—By the occurrence yesterday afternoon, of one of those accidents which will sometimes happen even in the best regulated establishments, (which we take ours to be,) a considerable portion of the matter prepared for this paper was thrown into *pi*. The consequence is, that our friends are deprived of many dishes which would otherwise have been served up to them, as there was not time to cook them up a second time before the reader's appetite must be satisfied.

"Whig" was received too late for this day's paper.

Bank of the State.—We learn from a friend in Raleigh, that the Stockholders of the new Bank met on the 21st and adjourned on the following day. They resolved to commence operations on the 2d Wednesday in September ensuing, (to morrow fortnight.) Branches are located at Tarborough and Newbern, and Agencies at Morganton, Milton, Charlotte, and Leakesville. The notes have been received from the Engraver, and the Officers are busily engaged in filling them up. The whole amount required to be paid by individuals, (450,000,) has been realized. It is a subject of rejoicing, that this Institution will go into operation under highly favorable auspices. With officers of undoubted integrity and capacity, who have been tried, and possess the undivided confidence of the people; with a *real* capital; and with a demand for all the circulation which it can supply, there can be no doubt of its success or of its popularity.

It is to be regretted that a Branch has not been established either at Wilmington or Fayetteville, but it is no doubt owing to the small amount subscribed at those places.

FOREIGN.—An arrival at New York brings Liverpool dates to the 16th of July. The only important intelligence is of the resignation of Earl Grey, the Prime Minister of England, on account of differences in the Cabinet in relation to the Irish Coercion Bill, and the selection of Lord Melborne as his successor.

The Cholera appears to be rapidly extending itself to the South. At Washington City, on the 15th inst. the Board of Health reported three deaths, and at Alexandria, on the following day, three cases were reported.

In New York, the deaths by Cholera, from its commencement this season, have been as follows:

From 23d July to August 9th, noon	14	deaths.
10th,	3	"
11th,	5	"
12th,	4	"
13th,	6	"
14th,	11	"
15th,	9	"
16th,	16	"
17th,	18	"
18th,	17	"
19th,	17	"
20th,	15	"

During the first twenty two days of its existence in 1832, there were 696 deaths.

From Buffalo, under the date, 15th inst. we learn by the report of the Board of Health, that 27 deaths had occurred by Cholera, from the first appearance of the disease this year up to that date.

On Sunday last, John Murphey *alias* John Sugg was brought to this city from Mobile, Ala. where he was arrested and demanded by Governor *Swain* as a fugitive from justice—being charged with the murder of his step mother in this vicinity, in the summer of 1832.—*Raleigh Register.*

Fire.—The Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. John S. James & Co. was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning last.—We have the satisfaction to state that none of the stock on hand was burnt. The whole loss will not, probably, exceed one hundred dollars. Nothing satisfactory as to the origin of the fire has transpired.

Wilmington Press.

The New York Advocate says, "We assert upon the authority of one of the largest importing merchants of this city, that for the last six months, the importations into the city of New York have fallen off two thirds in amount!"

A friend who communicated to us the result of the Election in Johnson county, adds the following remark:

"Mr. McLeod, one of our Representatives last year, received 300 votes though not a candidate. This is as creditable to the people of our county as it is flattering and complimentary to Mr. McLeod, and if he had consented that his name should have continued as a candidate, I have no doubt he would have been elected, notwithstanding his independence in declaring himself for a Convention."—*Ral. Reg.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Norfolk Herald from a gentleman in Hertford county, (N. C.)

"The election for our county has just closed. For the Senate, G. W. Montgomery, (Whig) is elected over J. Vann, former Senator, by a majority of 32 votes. The same candidates were before the people last year, when the Jackson candidate succeeded by a majority of 46 votes—a change of 78 votes in one year, against the Administration, in a poll of 375.

"In the Commons, Smith and Carter were elected, both Jackson men, the Whig party running but one candidate, who was beaten by a small majority.

"The elections in *Northampton* county resulted in the success of Col. Lockhart for the Senate, (the most popular man in the Eastern end of the State) over Mr. Amis the Whig candidate. For the Commons, Smith and Crump were elected, both Whigs. In *Bertie* there was no opposition: Mabin (Jackson) in the Senate; and Pugh (Jackson) and Dr. Outlaw (Whig) in the Commons."

Howe & Co. the owners of a travelling menagerie, have met with a severe loss by the death of the Rhinoceros, valued at $8000, at Hartford.

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Minister to Russia, was a passenger on board the packet ship North America, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It does not appear to be generally known that the terms of the following United States Senators expire at the end of the approaching session of Congress.

Mr. Sprague,	of Maine,
Mr. Bell,	New Hampshire,
Mr. Silsbee,	Massachusetts,
Mr. Knight,	Rhode Island,
Mr. Frelinghuysen,	New Jersey,
Mr. Clayton,	Delaware,
Mr. Leigh,	Virginia,
Mr. Brown,	North Carolina,
Mr. Calhoun,	South Carolina,
Mr. King,	Georgia,
Mr. Bibb,	Kentucky,
Mr. White,	Tennessee,
Mr. Waggaman,	Louisiana,
Mr. Poindexter,	Mississippi,
Mr. King,	Alabama,
Mr. Robinson,	Illinois.

Besides the above, there are three vacancies by resignations to be filled, viz. from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilkins; from Georgia, in place of Mr. Forsyth; and from Maryland, in place of Mr. Chambers. The elections now in progress, therefore, are more than usually interesting, for they are to decide the complexion of the next Senate.

Making Money.—Sir Astley Cooper a celebrated London Surgeon, was recently called 130 miles from London to give advice. On arriving at the place he examined the case, and said—"The treatment is good." He was absent but a little more than a day. His bill was 300 guineas, equal to $1500.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Orlando's prowess, deeds and name,
Acquired for him renown and fame
Among the Knights of Scotland old.
Nor could one boast more perfect mould
Of form—dark hair and arched brow,
Made him appear more stern; but even now
His humbled form, when first he Nora saw,
Is still before me—changed as 'twere by magic law.
The spear and bow hung in his hall,
The ivy crept and encircled the wall,
Whence his arms he took at the clarion's call.
To Nora he vowed by his martial belt,
By the palace and hall where his fore-fathers dwelt,
That no more the shrill clarion should lead him from home,
If he were allowed to call her his own—
Nora consented—and all she had—she gave—
It was her self—far better in the grave
Had she then been—but the tale is not yet told.—
Th' appointed day came, but jewels nor gold
Decked the fair form of the lovely maid
On the bridal night, in white arrayed.
The guests had come and 'mong them one
Shone 'bove the rest—far as the sun
O'er lesser worlds—a bridal dress she wore:
Orlando approached and stood at her side
Then led to the altar to claim as his bride—
Nora moved not—nor words were spoken
She pensive looked on—her heart was broken.
Orlando! she cried; nor said she more—
Then fell like stone upon the floor:
The guests—nor moved—nor stirred
But looked on the corpse as it lay where it fell,
When a laugh as tho' the fiends of hell
Had broke upon them now was heard.
The Knight disappeared—no maid was there
He boldest Knight—she fairest of the Fair—
In Nora's hall where her harp she hung
The strings are touched and the tale still sung.

V.

The above is a copy of one among a few old Scottish MSS. in my possession. If the Editor thinks it worthy of insertion, he will please give it a place. V.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 20, John Walker's Lighter Lady of the Lake, with Sugars, Dry Goods, &c. for Henry Horn, W. Widdifield, John M. Dobbin, Willkings & Co., Dr. Benj. Robinson, J. Jessop, James Baker, Dr. Hiram Robinson, George W. McDonald and James Sundy, of this place; and for John Murphy, Alexander & Cowan, H. N. Pharr, Gillespie & Cowan, Winston & Somers, Waugh, Coats & Waugh, J. Reynolds, Michael Brown, Thomas L. Cowan and John C. McLaurin, of the interior.

DEPARTED, August 20, Lighter Lady of the Lake, with Cotton for O. P. Stark.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11 a 12½. Corn 90 a 95. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, 5 a 50 dollars.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 100 a 110. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 20 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

DIED,

In Pittsborough, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Miss SARAH ANN WOMACK, daughter of Green Womack, Esq., in the 15th year of her age.

The records of the tomb have but seldom presented a more startling evidence of the uncertainty of human life and of the brittleness of the tenure by which we hold the fairest prospects of futurity, than in the premature descent of this lovely and interesting young female to the grave. Death is a frightful visiter, even when collecting his trophies amidst the circles of withered age and wretchedness; but when he nips a Flower of the morning, just as it begins to breathe its fragrance to the world, and to bloom with the promise of its future beauties, the tears of the sternest eye must flow, and the sensibilities of the coldest bosom must bleed at the contemplation of the afflictive bereavement.—No shaft has ever yet flown from the quiver of mortality, which was more unexpected than that which separated this young Lady from the family of her afflicted parents. Blushing with the roses of confident and rejoicing health, and smiling in the hope of prospective felicities, the kindred bosom might have well furnished an abode to the fond anticipation, that her most blissful years were yet in reserve; but this darling hope has faded before the spectre of the tomb like a tender flower of the vale beneath the chilling blast of autumn, and a home sacred to the inspiration of hope, delight, and affection has been suddenly converted into an abode of unproductive sadness.

Miss Womack was a pupil in Miss Jones's school, and the reputation which she acquired in that peaceful and flourishing retreat of letters, by the meekness of her temper, by the modesty of her deportment, by the soothing blandishments of her manner, and by her rapid advancement in learning, will only expire when the power of attestation will fail with her preceptress, and with her youthful associates, and the precious name which she has bequeathed to her mourning relatives, and which is now embalmed in the sacred recollection of more than a thousand living depositories, should allay the grief of her afflicted friends, and impress upon them a deep conviction of the transient nature of every assurance of bliss beneath the range of the stars.

Communicated.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to August 20.

Brigs Remittance from Georgetown, D. C. Clinton from Philadelphia. Schooners Frances Ellen from New York, Potomac from Georgetown, D. C.

NOTICE.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JAMES H. MYROVER & CO., expired by its own limitation on the 15th inst. All persons indebted to them will make payment to HALL & MYROVER, who are duly authorized to grant discharges, and persons having claims against them to present the same for payment.

NOTT & STARR,
G. C. HALL,
J. H. MYROVER.

Further Notice.

HAVING dissolved our connection in Business with Messrs. Nott & Starr, we take this mode of informing our customers and the public generally, that the business will still be continued under the firm of HALL & MYROVER, who have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of

Groceries,

LIQUOR, WINES, &c.,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or Country Produce.

G. C. HALL,
J. H. MYROVER.

August 25, 1834. 99 3w.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD LOTTERIES next to be drawn, Virginia Lottery for the benefit of the PETERSBURG MECHANIC ASSOCIATION &c. &c.

YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME,
CLASS No. 12, FOR 1834,
Draws at Alexandria, Va. August 30th, 1834.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	$20,000
75	1,000	75,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	1,600	1,600
1	1,300	1,300
1	1,220	1,220
20	300	6,000
20	200	4,000
45	100	4,500
64	50	3,200
64	40	2,560
64	30	1,920
64	20	1,280
3,264	10	32,640
22,176	5	110,880

25,861 prizes, amounting to $270,100
Tickets $5 —Shares in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 16 *for* 1834.
For Internal Improvement, &c.
Draws at City of Washington, 2d Sept. 1834.
YATES & McINTYRE, MANAGERS.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	$10,000
70	1,000	70,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,115	1,115
20	300	6,000
20	200	4,000
50	100	5,000
64	50	3,200
64	40	2,560
64	30	1,920
64	20	1,280
3,264	10	32,640
22,176	5	110,880

25,861 prizes amount to $256,595
Tickets $5, Shares in proportion.

DELAWARE AND NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY, CLASS No. 7,
Draws 29th August, 1834, *at Wilmington, Del.*

YATES & McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $6,000
1 do of 1,060
1 do of 800

And sundry of 500, 400, 300 and 100, besides others of smaller denomination.
WHOLE TICKETS $2—HALVES $1.
Tickets in the above Lotteries, for sale by
J. SEAWELL, AGENT.

Dividend No. 11,

OF ONE DOLLAR per share, or 2 per cent on the Capital Stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be paid on 1st September next. GEO. McNEILL, *Treas.*

August 16, 1834. 98-3w.

POSTSCRIPT.

ELECTION RETURN.

BUNCOMBE.—James Lowry, S.; Joseph Henry and James Weaver, C.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The general demand for Cotton, during the week, to yesterday, inclusive, has caused the market to advance fully 1-8d. in Uplands, Orleans and Mobile. Sales 22,470 bales. Sea Island 16 a 18½, Bowed 7 a 9½, New Orleans 7¾ a 7¾.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst. of bilious congestive fever, after a short illness of two days, Mr. WILLIAM COWAN BYRNE, formerly of Bladen county, aged about 22 years. Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record the death of one so much esteemed, so much lamented. Possessing a strong and vigorous mind, in him was concentrated nearly every Christian virtue. Long will the remembrance of his uniform moral and gentlemanly deportment be retained by those whose pride and early fortune it was to have an intimate acquaintance with him. He has left a numerous train of friends and relations to mourn his untimely departure.

"May his pure soul to transport given,
Swell like the wave and glow like heaven."

Communicated.

DRAWING

Of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5 for 1834,
Drawn at Wilmington, Del. 15th August, 1834.
5, 26, 3, 50, 23, 42, 51, 49, 45.

DRAWING

Of the Grand Consolidated Lottery for Internal Improvement, &c., Class No. 15 for 1834,
Drawn at City of Washington, 19th August, 1834.
14, 46, 70, 8, 36, 24, 49, 19, 65, 30, 64, 63.

For Sale,

A BAROUCHE AND HARNESS.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
August 20, 1834. 99tf.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on Monday morning last, a mulatto fellow named SAM, commonly called Sam Williams, aged about 25 years. Had on a straw hat, with large brim and round jacket, trowsers of Russia sheeting. He has very large feet and mouth and is sometimes in the habit of drinking too much. He is a stout, well made man, about 5 feet 11 inches high. He is a harness-maker and saddler by trade. It is apprehended he may endeavor to go to the North, as he can write his own pass, and has made one or two attempts before. The last time he was seen he was crossing the River into South Carolina at the Steam Saw Mill. He will probably try the Piedmont route, as he was once before arrested on the other line. A suitable reward will be given and all necessary expenses paid for his delivery to me in Augusta, or confinement in any Jail, so I get him. JESSE THOMPSON.

Augusta, (Ga.) August 15. 99-3w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 23d inst., a negro man named VIRGIL, supposed to be about 26 or 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, very stout and black. He says he belongs to a Mr. Reed, who lives in Alabama, and has been runaway about two years. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, August 25, 1834. 99tf.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the first of May last, his negro man BOB. He is about 25 or 30 years old; has a high forehead, quite black, and a good countenance. He has broad shoulders and is very wide from the point of one Jaw to the other; walks brisk and inclines to be knockneed; he has one or two scars on his breast which appears to have been done with a whip. I purchased him of a man by the name of John Jennings who said he lived in North Carolina. I will give $10 to any person who will apprehend said negro and lodge him in Jail, and give me information of the same.

JOHN C. JETER.

Fish dam, Union District S. C. —98-1mf3m.

Medical College of the State of S. C.

THE LECTURES in this Institution, will begin on the second *Monday* in November next, and close on the first *Saturday* of March following.

Anatomy, by J. Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Chemistry, by Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, Jr. M. D.
JAMES MOULTRIE, Jr. M. D. Dean.

N. B.—Editors of Newspapers in South and North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, and elsewhere, who published the above last year, are requested to do the same this, twice a month until November.

July 8, 1834. 82-eowtlstN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug. 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

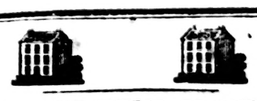
45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-1Jan. 1.) A. & R. McK.

The Editors of the Salisbury Carolinian and Charlotte Journal are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks and forward their bills to us at Cheraw.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

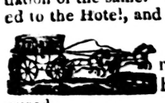


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Munch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66tf.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,

For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89tf.

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book Just received by E. J. HALE.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAITHFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns. School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works, Flora's Dictionary, (splendid,) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer, Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALES AT AUCTION

OF

DRY GOODS &c.

On Tuesday, the 26th August, 1834.

(ts.) By WILLKINGS & CO.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16*th*, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St. Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833. 59tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8*th*, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans, } SUGARS.
12 ditto St. Croix, }
10 ditto Porto Rico,
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, } IRON,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet }
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather,

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business, would request all those indebted to him to come forward and settle the same on or before the 1st of August, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1834. 82 *tf.*

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

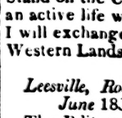
JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase COTTON GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson, of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent. per annum for cash. I also offer my

PLANTATION

FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence; a GRIST MILL, two COTTON GINS, new PRESS, Store HOUSES, Dwelling HOUSES, and BARNS in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. } 88 3m.
June 1834. }

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception o grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

MILL IRON'S &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and has constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and is receiving a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 1834

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known having formerly held and owned by Captain Lon the east side of the Cape Fear River, and the town of Fayetteville;—a particular of which I deem unnecessary, as persons to purchase will view and examine for It may however, be well to remark, that all those lands lie within one, two or three of the town of Fayetteville, that they are ly and heavily timbered, and contain about **2300** acres; two or three which is arable land, and under a and is as well adapted to the growth of Corn, &c. as any lands in the Victory ville. Upon those lands there are provements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good several of the buildings being entirely new there is also a SAW MILL and GRIST and an eligible site for another Mill, all half mile of the River, and a plentiful Timber near at hand. In Campbellton Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots improvements thereon, consisting of the Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also Wharf above the Ferry landing and one Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres, mount and about a mile from the Town with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water and may well be compared with any lot in the part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton being good piny land and containing 540 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given on early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three negro

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission business will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.

At low prices. Country Merchants will find bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's *Life*, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Inflammation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Pleuriteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; Mc. Dowell on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries, Bell on Nerves, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 20, 1834.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; also a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottom, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS.

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboard, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, &c. any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30.

Commission & Forwarding Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to receive and forward Goods, and will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to them. They have a safe and convenient Ware Houses and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed.

They have now in Store on consignment,

100 Hhds. Bright retailing Molasses,
50 Bags high scented Rio Coffee,
25 do. grass bag Cuba Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 bbls. Jamaica Sugar,
20 crates assorted Crockery,
1600 bushels of Alum Salt,

Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Spice, Copperas, Salt Petre, &c. Hyson and Imperial Tea, Bar Lead.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 21, 1834.